(4) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा ट्राईसेम के लाभार्थियों के उत्पादों की प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करना ताकि उनको वस्तुओं के विपणन हेतु बेहतर अवसर मिल सकें।

(5) ट्राईसेम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हीरे एवं रत्नों की कटाई तथा पॉलिश, घड़ियों के पुर्जे जोड़ना, टी० वी० सैट के पुर्जे जोड़ने और कम्प्यूटर उपयोग प्रशिक्षण जैसे आधुनिक कार्यों को शुरू किया गया है।

(6) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने के प्रतिशत को अब 30 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है और 3 प्रतिशत लाभ ट्राईसेम के तहत प्रशिक्षण हेतु शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों के लिये निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिएं।

(7) ट्राईसेम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम स्तर पर ही छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत करने के लिए सामुदायिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को हैंडपम्प मैकेनिकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य ट्राईसेम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है।

Scheme for the Peasants living below the Poverty Line

1768. CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of peasants living below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what are the details of the schemes launched so far by the Central Government, in order to ameliorate their living conditions; and

(c) what has been the extent of success achieved so far under the said schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) According to 43rd Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (1987-88) about 37.31 million people in the rural areas in U. P. were living below the poverty line. Majority of these people in the rural areas depend on agriculture or activities related to land. The state-wise number of peasants living below the poverty line is not available.

(b) and (c) To ameliorate the living conditions of the peasants and other weaker section in the rural areas, two major poverty alleviation programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are being implemented all over the country. Persons who are below the poverty line including peasants are recipients of the benefits under these programmes. IRDP is a self-employment programme in which both subsidy and credit are extended. Under JRY, supplementary wage employment is provided to the targeted population.

According to the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP carried out during 1989, 39.28% of the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6,400/-.

Identification of problem villages in Maharashtra

1769. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have indentified the 'problem villages' in Maharashtra without supply of drinking water;

(b) if so, the number of such villages covered under the scheme to provide drinking water till the period ending September, 1992;

(c) the financial and technical assistance likely to be given to the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(d) the period by which all the problem villages are likely to be provided with clean drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.